



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

[Inclosure.]

Number and causes of deaths in Ponce jurisdiction (city, playa, and surrounding district) during the month of February, 1901.

Diseases of the digestive system.....	46	Gangrene.....	1
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	7	Metritis.....	2
Diseases of the circulatory system.....	4	Dysentery.....	1
Diseases of the nervous system.....	4	Tetanus, infantile.....	1
Anæmia, malnutrition, inanition, etc..	24	Tetanus, traumatic.....	1
Tuberculosis.....	11	Alcoholism.....	1
Puerperal fever.....	1		
Cancer.....	1	Total.....	122
Malaria.....	14		

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Another death from plague at Singapore.

SINGAPORE, February 4, 1901.

SIR: For the Department's information, I have the honor to transmit inclosed herewith copy of a letter from the acting colonial secretary Straits Settlements, with statement regarding a fatal case of plague at 4 Tapah Road, Singapore, reported on the 1st instant, and informing that all possible precautions to prevent the disease spreading had been taken.

The public have been notified that owing to the occurrence of the above case of plague, it is necessary to put in force the provisions of chapter 11 A (relating to the disinfection of persons leaving this settlement) of the Venice Convention.

Respectfully,

J. M. CAMPBELL,

Acting United States Vice and Deputy Consul-General.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure.]

SINGAPORE, February 2, 1901.

1. The principal medical officer reports that a fatal case of plague was discovered in Singapore on the 1st instant, the deceased being a coolie named Permal, living at 4 Tapah Street. He was attended by one Sammy, who reported on the morning of the 1st instant to the municipal health officer that he believed deceased had died of plague.

2. The boy was removed to the mortuary, and though there were no post-mortem appearances of plague, external or internal, a bacteriological examination of blood from the spleen showed plague bacilli in abundance.

3. The municipal health officer states that deceased was a coolie employed in 89 Market street, where the previous case (which was discovered on the 15th ultimo and was reported to you on the 16th ultimo) occurred, and was sent with the other inmates of that house to St. Johns, where he remained for ten days.

4. He had been in the house in which he died for the previous eight days.

5. All possible precautions to prevent the disease spreading have been taken.

W. EDGERTON,

Acting Colonial Secretary, Straits Settlements.